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New Literature

OLD TESTAMENT BOOKS

DUMMELOW, J. R. A Commentary on the Holy Bible, by Various Writers. Complete in one volume, with general articles and maps. New York: Macmillan, 1909. pp. cliii + 1092. \$2.50.

A commentary especially written to meet the wants of the ordinary Bible reader. The Editor has had the assistance of forty-two scholars in the preparation of the work, though no commentator's name is attached to his especial work. Among these interpreters are the Americans E. L. Curtis, Kent, McFadyen, Paton, G. L. Robinson, F. K. Sanders, and J. H. Ropes, and such English scholars as Peake, W. T. Davison, W. J. Moulton, Wade, Adeney, Plummer, and Colonel Conder. The point of view is that of the historical school, but the application of the historical method is quite conservative and restrained.

BOX, G. H. A Short Introduction to the Literature of the Old Testament. [Oxford Church Textbooks.] New York: E. S. Gorham, 1909, pp. v + 143. \$0.25.

A convenient and concise summary of the main conclusions of biblical scholarship and a booklet admirably suited to the needs of an intelligent layman.

MARGOLIS, MAX L. Micah. [The Holy Scriptures with Commentary.] Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society of America, 1908. Pp. 104.

Significant as the first volume of a series of commentaries on the books of the Holy Scriptures by Jewish scholars. A new translation is presented, the text is analyzed and provided with topical headings and arranged in poetical form, and brief interpretative notes are subjoined. A series of eight more extended notes is attached at the end. Special use is made of the writings of the rabbinical expositors. The series is intended primarily for the general Jewish public; hence all technicalities are eliminated. Professor Margolis' name is a guarantee of the high quality of the scholarship at the basis of this volume. But his attitude toward the textual and the historical criticism is unexpectedly timid. The text of Micah needs much correction, but receives little. The unity of the book is here maintained, though surrendered by practically all recent commentators. Such a simple and convenient commentary should find wide sale among the author's coreligionists.

COOK, S. A. The Religion of Ancient Palestine in the Second Millennium B.C., in the Light of Archaeology and the Inscriptions. [Religions: Ancient and Modern.] London: Constable, 1908. Pp. 122.

This handy and cheap summary by a competent authority should receive a hearty welcome. Here we learn something of the religion of the Canaanites dispossessed by Joshua and his successors.

GREGG, J. A. F. The Wisdom of Solomon. In the Revised Version, with Introduction and Notes. Cambridge: The University Press, 1909. Pp. lxi + 192. 2s. 6d.

DUNCAN, J. G. The Exploration of Egypt and the Old Testament. Chicago: F. H. Revell, 1909. Pp. 248. \$1.50.

A beautifully illustrated and popular summary of the results of modern explorations, excavation, and decipherment in Egypt, in so far as it affects Old Testament interpretation. The author's attitude toward Old Testament criticism is very cautious, and he exhibits much dependence upon his teacher, Professor Petrie, though he does not follow him altogether blindly.

NEW TESTAMENT

BOOKS

BACON, B. W. *The Beginnings of Gospel Story.* New Haven: Yale University Press, 1909. Pp. 279. \$2.25.

This book is designed to be a popular yet rigorously critical commentary on Mark, with especial reference to an inquiry into its sources and structure. Professor Bacon concludes that our evangelist (R) has used the ancient common source of Matthew and Luke (Q), to embellish and supplement an earlier and simpler narrative, which, not from tradition only, but from its intrinsic characteristics, we may properly designate as Petrine (P). Mark was written in Rome, between 70 and 75 A.D.

GREEN, S. W. *The Gospel According to Mark.* With Introduction and Notes. (The Westminster New Testament.) New York: F. H. Revell Co., 1909. Pp. v + 245. 75 cents.

We continue to regret the use of the Authorized Version in these convenient and attractive little volumes. Green holds Mark to have been written not long before 70 A.D., probably at Rome, by some follower of Peter, probably John Mark. He recognizes its use by the other synoptic writers. The notes are, in general, intelligently conservative. There is a good map and an index. A table of contents and a list of Old Testament quotations might well have been supplied.

SOUTH, E. WILTON. *St. Luke: The Revised Version.* Edited with Introduction and Notes for the use of Schools. With two maps. Cambridge: University Press, 1908. Imported by Putnam's. Pp. xxiv + 150. 50 cents.

South's introduction and notes are intelligent and helpful; naturally nothing very critical or advanced is undertaken in a work of this grade. He holds the Third Gospel to have been written by Luke the physician, 75-80 A.D. The positions taken in the notes are generally conservative. There is a good index, and the maps are of remarkable excellence. A list of Old Testament quotations might have been added.

RAMSAY, W. M. *Luke the Physician, and Other Studies in the History of Religion.* With 38 illustrations. New York: A. C. Armstrong, 1908. Pp. xiv + 418. \$3.

This collection of essays and reviews, old and new, from the pen of Sir William Ramsay, begins with a review of Harnack's *Luke, The Physician*, from which it takes its name. These papers have appeared in various English journals in the course of the past thirty years, and are now collected and reprinted, with some modifications. They form a rather miscellaneous collection, those dealing with Lycaonia in the fourth century probably carrying most weight. The illustrations are admirable.

MCFADYEN, JOHN E. *The Epistles to the Corinthians and Galatians.* (Interpreter's Commentary, Vol. VI.) New York: A. S. Barnes & Co., 1909. Pp. 266. \$1.50.

The commentaries of Lyman Abbott on the gospels, Acts, and Romans, first published 1875-88, are now continued in this volume, published under the joint general editorship of Dr. Abbott and Professor McFadyen. The Corinthian letters are assigned, though not positively, to 57 A.D. McFadyen inclines to the view that our I Cor. is the painful letter referred to in II Cor., and that II Cor. is one epistle, not a combination of two or more. Galatians he holds to have been written probably about 55 A.D., which view practically implies the acceptance of its North-Galatian destination. The notes are copious and skilfully wrought into a continuous expanded paraphrase. The use of the Authorized Version, even to its printing of each verse as a paragraph, is unfortunate.